respondence had not been formally communicated, the metions submitted in the House of Commons show that the documents published here had been freely circulated; and parties were prepared to enter upon the debate with as full a knowledge of all the important facts as could be derived from official sources there. This indication warrants the belief that the Opposition regard the conduct of the Government as more assailable in its negotistions with the United States than even in these with the European powers, which recently terminated in peace, rankling as they do below the surface, and scourging the sensibilities of humiliated national pride. The result of this contest is regarded uncertain, though it is well ascertained that a decided change has occurred in opinion, and faversbly to us. If Lord Palmerston should be able to sustain himself under this attack, he will be left so damaged that another well-directed assault may hurl him from the power to which he so tensciously clings. He has tottered, ever since the Conference at Paris opened, finding it difficult to play at once the part of a War Minister, thunderng defiance, and a Peace signer, accepting die tated conditions.

A defeat of the Ministry upon this question would at once lead to an accommodation of all the differences between the two countries upon a liberal and honorable basis. Impediments which now involve personal feeling would no longer exist; and hence the material obstacle being removed, adjustment would follow as a necessary ment. A success might, on the other hand, give a more exacting tone to the negotiations, and be followed with some embarrassments. ised debate may be therefore regarded as one of more than ordinary importance to our relations from the results which may attend it. And unles it shall prove to be the beginning of Lord Palmersten's end of dominion, the signs are deceptive. It is somewhat remarkable that no answer has

yet been given to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall, nor has any purpose been expressed to announce the intention of the British Govern-Thus far Mr. Dallas had had no communi cation on the subject, and it reposes in significant suspense. The silence and the delay are not ac-ceptable here, and there is sufficient reason for impatience. Mr. Buchanan laid the request before Lord Clarendon on the 1st of February, and was then and subsequently promised a reply as soon as the necessary explanations could be obtained from Mr. Crampton. Those explanations reached Lon-don early in March, and allowing abundant time for official tardiness, more than a month has passed since the Foreign Office was in possession of all the information alleged to be required for this object. Still the answer does not come, and no explanation is furnished to extenuate the delay. sort of proceeding is unusual, and by implication offensive, because the demand was of a character that required prompt and decisive attention at least, even if declined. If Mr. Dallas should be instructed to ask an immediate response, or if Mr. Crampton should find his passports in the Post-Office some bright morning, neither surprise nor regret would be expressed under the circumstan-The whole conduct of the British Government in this matter has been quibbling, insulting and trifling, and a summary rebuke would be serviceable in correcting omissions which seem to have been meditated.

Mr. Gladstone could have had no authority from

Mr. Dallas for his statement in the House of Com-mons, that the American Minister had instructions to settle the Central American question on friendly and liberal basis. The pending proposition here is the offer of arbitration, which Mr. Crampton ushered into official notice at midnight onths ago, after allowing it to slumber in his pertfolio-according to his own estimation-from the preceding November. No action has been taken upon it, and it may be presumed none will be taken until the Administration is fully enlight ened in regard to the determination about the En-

It is reported in diplomatic quarters that Mr. Crampton received a recent dispatch on the sub-ject of our difficulties, containing less comfort than some of his preceding correspondence afforded. Yet his confidence on being sustained at home is by no means impaired, and the apology of Lord l'almerston, when interrogated on this particular point of the suppression of the offer of arbitra-tion, would authorize the conclusion that he has at least one friend at court, and he pretty stout-

THE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO SEARCH AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, March 4, 1856. Before this reaches you a great deal of excite-ment will probably have been experienced by sundry persons in the United States on the presumed attempt of the English to exercise the right of search in the case of the American steamer America, which lately came into this port. Per-haps the facts in the case have already been given

to the public, but if not a brief statement may be The British Admiral had been informed, some weeks prior to the arrival of the America, that a steamer was being built in New-York ostensibly for a merchantman, but so constructed that she could be used as a man-of-war. He was instructed to be on the look out for her, it being understood that she would be employed in the Pa-cific as a Russian privateer. When the America arrived she was very naturally America arrived she was very naturally scrutinized, but she did not fully answer the description of the suspected vessel. Capt. Hudson of the A., had occasion to discharge one of his mates, and in his place shipped an Englishman, who in a few hours proved himself to be a worthless fellow, and was sent on shore. Offended with this treatment, the Englishman reported to a British officer that America had several large guns secreted under her coal; that she had boxes of small arms under the cabin floor, and a quantity of ammunition. He was saked it he would have the statement put in writing and make oath to it, and assenting to it, the affidavit was made and laid before the British Admiral. It was also reported that the steamer had two sets of papers. With all this information before him, Admiral Johnson felt it his duty to notify Commodors Salvas Commodore Salter, U. S. N., of these facts, and to request, I presume, that the America be cleared of these suspicions. The senio French officer in the harbor also represent ed the suspicious character of the America. This was done on Sunday evening, Feb. 10. Thu next day Capt. Hudson was informed that if the custom boase officer declared him all right, the frigate Savannah would give him safe convoy to sea. It is understood that Capt. Hudson invited the Ex. the French naval officer to visit his steamer, but refused permission to the English. The French-man did visit the America with the Brazilian custom-house officer, and the latter gave her a clear ance. So far nothing had been done to allay the dispicions of the English Admiral, and though the America had got her clearance and Commodore Salter was pledged to give her safe convoy, still he thought it prudent to quiet the apprehensions of the Admiral. Capt. Hudson went before the, American Minister, Trousdale, and made a state-ment, verified by his oath, that no guns or small arms, &c., such as had been represented, were on board the America. Commodore Salter certified to the respectable character of Capt. Hudson and the papers were sent to Admiral Johnson. on Wednesday, Feb. 13, the America

look the frigate Savannah in tow, and having taken her well outside Kaza Island, cast off, and

hade the best of her way south.

Of course, the whole of this affair produced in that excitement in Rio, and was distorted in every way. Brazilians have such ideas of American that they readily believe any report which represents them in the light of fillibusiers, bucca-British, and who have no distinct idea what "the British, and who have no distinct idea what "the "fight of search" means, were delighted at the refusal of Capt. Hudson to allow the English offi-The City of St. Sebaster to visit his steamer. The City of St. Sebastwenty-four hours. Perhaps some people regard the sailing of the Savannah, under the circum-

stances, as an act of great valor, and that it fully justifies the Hon. Secretary of the Navy in retain-ing Commodore Salter on duty, though the Naval

Board retired him six months ago.

In reviewing this whole affair, the thought is uggested that a most excellent service would be done by Gevernment if a clear and plain statement were published of what is meant by the right of visit and the right of search, for the instruction of merchant captains. If this were done, we would hear less of outrages on the American flag by British cruisers. We once in a great while read of cases where captains have refused to answer a signal of distress at sea; now if there are some in the profession who are insensible to the claims of suffering humanity, it would not be strange if there were some found who never knew how to be

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 28, 1856.
A long correspondence is in progress between the
Postmaster-General and the Panama Railroad Company relative to the compensation for carrying mails
across the Isthmus.
M. Sartiges will shortly return to his diplomatic
functions in Washington, the rumor that a change is
about to be made in the French Legation being unfounded.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... Washington, April 2s, 1856.
Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to incorporate the
Atlantic and Pacific National Union Railroad Company,
He said the bill had been sent to him by an individual whom he did not know, with a request that it should be offered as a substitute for all other Pacifi should be offered as a substitute for all other Pacific Railroad bills, but as he did not think proper to do that, he introduced it as a separate bill, and moved its reference to the Pacific Railroad Special Committee. He read some extracts from a letter accompanying the bill, in which its author says it is the most important bill ever presented in Congress since the adoption of the American Constitution, and whatever party will first adopt it will be sure to succeed in the Presidential

Mr. WELLER thought there was no need for refer-

Mr. WELLER thought there was no need for referring the bill, as the Committee had already reported.
Several Senators—Oh, yes; let it go.
Mr. WELLER—Well, if he sends it there I will
pledge myself that none of the Committee will ever
read it (Laughter).
Mr. BROWN spoke on the Kansas question.
Mr. BROWN argued that the light of sovereignty
over the Territories had not been delegated to Congress. He said he should always vote for the admission of any State with sufficient population to entitle
it to one Representative in Congress, without inquiring it to one Representative in Congress, without inquiring whether its constitution permitted or excluded Slavery. Mr. STUART moved to take up the River and

Harbor Bills. Rejected.

Mr. BELL (Tenn.) defended Lieut. Maury from the derogation implied by the action of the Naval Board.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DCHOLS made a personal explanation re-specting his vote for Mr. Banks as Speaker. It was called forth by a recent speech, by his colleague, at Hamilton, Ohio. He denied that the printing and binding question influenced his vote against his col-

league and for Mr. Banks.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) disavowed having intended to cast the least imputation on Mr. Nichols's integrity, but, at the same time, he believed the Printing question delayed the organization of the House.

Mr. RÉADY asked questions of Mr. Campbell in reference to what the latter had said at Hamilton about South Americans in connection with the Speak-

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that no formal proposition Mr. CAMPBELL replied that no formal proposition
was made by members of that party, but it was suggested to him privately by persons not pretending to
represent it, that if he would consent to indorse the
twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, the probability was that he would acquire strength for the
Speakership from that quarter.

Mr. MORGAN objected to further explanation, and

Mr. MORGAN objected to further explanation, and the Senate's bill to remit duties on goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire was taken up.

The House reconsidered its action overriding the decision of the Chair that the bill did not make an appropriation, was not therefore required to be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The decision of the Chair was then sustained by five majority, and after an unsuccessful motion to make the bill a special order, it was sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Senate bill amendatory of the act establishing the Circuit Court of California passed. Adjourned.

MORE RAILWAYS FOR CANADA.

Toronyro, Monday, April 28, 1836.

MORE RAILWAYS FOR CANADA.

Torovto, Monday, April 28, 1856.

A project is on foet to obtain from the Canadian Parliament a charter for a line of railway from Quebec, on the north shore, to the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence through the valley of the Ottawa River, via Bytown or Ottawa City, Pembroke, etc., to Georgian Bay. The project was conceived by the Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Commissary-General of the Crown Lands, and contemplates a grant of three million acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the road.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, April 28, 1856.

At a special election held to-day to choose an Alderman to fill a vacancy, J. M. Wightman was elected.

Harry Alline was also chosen Register of Deeds. Both of the successful candidates were on the People's

In the Senate to-day, leave to withdraw was reported on all the petitions for new bank charters and increase of bank capital.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1856.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday last have arrived. They contain accounts of the disaster to the steamboat Cuba on the Alabama River. Fifteen passengers are known to be lost, and it is believed that many more perished. The accident occurred at night when the passengers were asleep.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 28, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received.

received.

James McCombs was hung at Columbia, S. C., on Friday last. His execution was a horrible affair. The criminal somehow or other got his hands loose and grasped the rope, and with great difficulty his death was accomplished. OPENING OF THE PHILIPSBURG BANK.

OPENING OF THE PHILIPSBURG BANK.
Extrox, Pa., Monday, April 28, 1856.
The Commissioners of the Philipsburg Bank opened their books to-day. The rust for stock was very great. The President of Flemington Bank, after taking 750 shares, was prevented from taking more in consequence of a rumer that he was parchasing for the Canaden and Amboy Radroad Company, who wished to have the bank under their source. LAKE NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Straits of Mackina stil prevents communication between the Lakes. There is no open waer within ten miles of Heaver Island, and the Underriters think the Straits will not be navigable before by 19th of Way

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Monday, April 28, 1856.

No. 26.—Argument concluded by the Hon. John
Henderson for the appellant.
No. 95.—Jonathan Crockett et al., appellants, vs.
steamboat Isaac Newton, her tackle, etc.—Isaac

Newton claimant.

No. 27.—Augustas Lord, appellant, vs. steamboat
Isaac Newton, her tackle, A.c.—Daniel Brew claimant.

Nos. 95 and 27.—Algued by Mr. Benedict for appealment.

ALGANY, April 2: —Sales of 3,000 bushels two nowed Barrey arrive from New-York at \$1.20, and 2,000 bushels four-rowed railway at \$1.20. CLOVERSEED is dul. at 154 also for edum.

SUFFERENTS BY FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.—The famine in the Cape de Verd Islands has already swept off near twice as many of the inhabitants as were cut down by the pestilence at Norfolk and Portsmouth during the veilow fever of last year, and still the work of death goes on, and will increase until it counts up its victims by tens of thousands, unless and its sent them and that speedly. There is enough of charity in the world to relieve the sufferers it only requires some kind hearts to direct its flow. The Governments of the United States, of England and of France may be moved in the matter, and in the meantings there are in our cities individuals who will feel willing to aid by immediate pecuniary donations. A conference will be called at No. 13 Insurance Buildings at an early day of this week to determine upon the states of the given. A conference will be called at Accommon appearance will be called a week to determine upon ings at an early day of this week to determine upon measures to be adopted, of which notice will be given in the city papers.

E. Meniam. n the city papers. Monday, g. m., April 28, 1806.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the members of this Committee place at Tammany Hall last evening, to give expression to appropriate rentiments on the occasion of the demise of their late Chairman, ROBERT KELLY,

the demise of their late Chairman, Roerest Kreity, esq.

Lead V. Fowler, esq., occupied the Chair, and Mr. Loresto B. Shiftano offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Readed, That the members of this Committee receive with the most profound emotions of sorrow that swell dispensation of Frontdene which has removed from the sphere of its earthly cuties their Chairman, the Hon Roshert Krinty to when they have been most deeps attached, both by the eminent thirty of his provide charvier and the value of his public services. The early friend of that system of education which has justify become the prince of our city, he brought to its advancement wast stores of learning and elevant accomplishments, which he yielded with the profusion of his henceberd mind until its foundations were securely established. A voluntary quantion of the youthed wanders from the paths of virtue, he cought to reclaim those which society itself had discarded and truted into pensistent criminals, and in this labor of devotion to the neglected he laid down that life which was so valuable to those with whom he dwelf. Justic conceiving it to be one of the hishest duties of a clinica to observe and particle pairs in the politics of his country he was a Democrat, because he regarded Democracy as the fitteen instrument for the development of constitutional freedom, but it is performance of that duty he was a study free from the artifice which to often ariompany the acts of politicians and patities, we that it was truly his gran distinction to present a re-

nee.

Resided. That the members of this Committee will wear the sail badge of mourning upon the left arm for the space of thirty Gase.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, subscribed by the efficers of this Commutee, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Committee attend the funeral of Mr.

KELLY, at Dr. Huttu's Church to morrow at 30 clock.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Chairman pro. tem. JAMES L. BENEDICT, ALFRED CHANCELLOS. Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB. A meeting of the Club was held last evening at the Mercer Heuse to take suitable action in reference to the decease of Robert Kelly, esq. Mr. Kelly was a men her of the Club, and his last appearance in public was at one of its late meetings.

The President, S. W. CONE, on taking the chair,

indulged a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. On motion of Mr. Thomas A. Glover, a Committee of three, consisting of Messis, Glover, Craig and Weinmuller, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive fithe sense of the Club on the death of their late assocommendatory of deceased as a citizen, a scholar, a politician, and the holder of various responsible public effices. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Club then then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Special Merting—Monday, April 28, 1856.

Death of the City Chamberlain, Robert Kelly.—
Afternoll-call, the President announced that the Board had been convened in consequence of the demise of the Hon. Robert Kelly. Chamberlain of the City.

A communication was received from His Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a letter from Mr. Wm. Kelly relative to the demise of the Hon. Robert Kelly.

Ald. Elly moved that the same be entered at length in the Minutes, which was carried.

From Board of Councilmen.—A preamble and resolution condoing with the family of the deceased, and directing the engrossing of the resolution and the

resolution condoling with the family of the deceased, and directing the engrossing of the resolution and the appointment of a Special Committee to carry out the objects of the resolution in attending the funeral, was received, whereupon Aid. Ety moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, and in so doing passed a high sulogium on the transcendent virtues of the deceased, alluded to his connection with many of our charitable institutions, and the fathful discharge of his duties in various public stations.

duties in various public stations.

Aid, Clancy, in seconding the motion, also averted to the many good qualities for which the deceased was celebrated, and which are familiar to every citizen of

The question on concurrence was then put, and nanimously carried.

Ald, Ely, Clancy, and Herrick were announced as the Special Committee on the part of this Board, to act in conjunction with a similar Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen. On motion, the Board then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNGILMEN.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening at the City Hall, Mr. APPLERY in the chair, for the purpose of taking suitable action in view of the decease of ROBERT KELLY, esq.

The following letters were received and read:

NEW YORK, Monday, April 2, 1856.

DEAR SIR: It is noy painful duty to its own you of the decease of ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the city, which received last evening.

come of Kerret Kelly, Chamberlain of the city which control last eventual.

You are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Translay attendent, at o'clock from the Church of the Rev. Dr. Huston, on Washington square, and I beg leave through you to extend the invitation to the City Authorities generally.

Hon Fernamo Wood.

Gentleren: It becomes my melan holy dury to transmit to your be orable body the inchest committee for Wm. Kelly eec., amounting the descare of Rebert Kelly late City Chamberlain, with an invitation to the city authorities to attend his foreign to morrow afternoon.

Permit me to request that anitable action be taken by the Courson Cosmell of the morrow afternoon.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A Committee of five consisting of Messes, Swan,

A Committee of five, consisting of Messrs, Swan, Gray, Cooper, Gould and Cargill, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, who reported the following: Whereas, Official information of the death of Robert Kelly, Chables in the City of New-York, has been received by the Ecord of the Municipal Government, therefore, with the con-

hamberisin of the City of New York, as seen to the Municipal Government, therefore, with the concord of the Municipal Government, therefore, with the concord arrence of the Board of Allermen.

Resided, That the Common Connect of the City of New York receive the announcement of the decesse of Robert Kelly, Chamberian of the City of New York, with feelings of the degree.

and regret. Resolved. That by the death of Robert-Kelly the Corporation is been deprived of the services of a faithful public officer, and he City Government of its most distinguished public servant. Resolved, That the Common Common for the City of Newlork do most deeply sympathic with the family of deceased in he unexpected how that has stricken down one whose each place in all the relations of like has common led their regard and

ence in an the transmission of their respect to the memory of Reselved. That in testimony of their respect to the memory of lecersed, the Mayor and Common Council of this city will attend the funeral of the late ROBERT KELY, on Tuesday, the 20th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m., and that the city has be raised at the city may be reserved.

all-mast from suprise to sunset.

Rendred, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause an agreed cupy of the foregoing resolutions to be transmitted to be family of the deceased.

LECTURE BY JOHN FROST. A lecture on the Incidents of Convict Life was de

ivered last evening in the Tabernacle by the exile, Mr. John Frost. The attendance was less than two

Mr. Frost commenced by deploring the lack of humanity in the world. He proceeded to depict the mis-fertures of convicts. His first incident was illustrative of the prevalence of gambling among Government officials in Etgland. The cruelties practiced on the principles at Port Arthur succeeded. As a preparation for the punishment of the triangle, the cut was for the punishment of the triangle, the cut was roaked in rail water and then dried until it was as bard as wire. Mr. Frost detailed several instances of florging for inadvertent back of servitiv, the told the story of one poor fellow who pin his hand in his packet on a cold day and was sent into the cells for it. He himself was averseer of a gang employed in tond-imaking, and for a dexterous arrangement of his men on one occasion when an officer came along, he received a pound of ten and four pounds of singar. The happiness of the gift was somewhat marred when his ten and sugar were stolen next day. The best way to get clong with the authorities, was to plead gathy to every charge. It was of no use to deny anything it only brought on a greater punishment. The overseers had it all their own way, and they were the worst men in the colony. The spirit was soon taken out of a man by the rigor of the punishment, One man was sentenced to 14 days solitary confinement on bread and water, for saying, after receiving a sentence of 100 lishes, "I hope this is the last handred lashes I shall "get at Fort Arthur," and he was shut up with his wounds raw as he came from the triangle. He thought it far better for a man to be hanged than be sent to a penal colony. The blood of these many vectims was chargeable to the British Government.

A round-headed man started up at this and said, "To what?"

A round-headed man started up at this and said,

Mr. Frost repeated, "to the British Government, and invited the round-headed man to the platform. The round-headed representative of the humanity of the British Government bristled, but his voice was

drowned by loud cries similar to this: "Give that bargman, a copy of the lecture to take back to the British Government. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for John

wherfs of the city, would find accommodations that at present they so much need. Accidents, now of frequent occurrence to small crafts inconveniently crowded about the down town piers, would also be prevented. In addition to this, it was urged that passengers ar iving by steamboats would be much better accommodated that passengers are incommodated to the commodated that the commodate is the commodated that the commodated t

and ov steamboats would be much better accommodated by being landed further up town.

Among statements made in addition to the above, was the fact that the owners of slips along West street, where water at the bulkheads was only from three to six feet deep, deferred dredging the same, is hope that the Corporation would order the construction of a street externor to West street. It was stated that were these slips properly dredged, the city would derive three times as much from wharfage as at present.

BURTON'S THEATER.

At this theater was produced last evening a new original Comedy in three nets, called The Evil Genius, by the successful author of the Nervous Man, The Munmey, &c. The plot is as follows:

Matthew Cooley, orq., (Mr. Bradley,) an English farmer's son, having amassed wealth in India, returns with an adopted daughter, Miss Clara Helding, (Mrs. C. Howard) to his native county, and his ambition is to cut a rural figure, build a fine house, make fine acquaintances, and so forth. A new acquaintance, a suitor not please his adopted daughter, while a young physi-(Mr. Holman,) whose skill has saved her life wins without advances or efforts that happiness. Lady Aurora Ringwood, a young widow, A. Parker,) has been sentimental, and, in fact, secretly ensinered of the young physician, but the llusioned her-a very natural touch this, as recounted by her. But the pivot of the plot is Tom Ripstone, (Mr. Burton,) a person of a sort of rough-and-tumbl benhonmie, who manages to get a bad reputation though he has a good heart. He wears, besides of extra altitude, and is altogether in idea and in appearance such a person as Mr. Burton succeeds in personifying. This character is the evil genius of Mr. Cooley, and thrusts himself Cooley thinking him dead) upon that personage on the eve of a fete, when the nabob is to be introduced to his fine company. The evil genius of the character consists in his long memory, recounting to Cooley he they had in youth larked together, and mentions also the fact that the son of Cooley by a deceased wife of the peasant order, is yet alive. The nabob is horrified at the idea of a stupid bumpkin of a son turning up. and contrives, along with Mrs. Montgomery, (Mrs. Hughes, a lady very proud of her family, but poor and ready to condescend to marry the rich Indiaman to set a bailiff upon Ripstone, on a charge of dishonesty.

Not to enter in too prolix a manner into further details of the plot, suffice to say that Ripstone shows that he protected Cooley's son, who turns out to be nothing less than Dr. Brandon, and of course the young physician is bound to marry the fair Clara. Mr. Walmsley, in the course of the piece, was attracted to Lady Aurora, and they, too, were made happy. The plot was cemented at various points by the deeds and lunderings of a village letter-carrier (Mr. Moore) and the intrigues of Docket, a lawyer Mr. Lawson).

Tom Ripstone is one of those rich but peculiar English characters which, like John Mildmay, no one in this country but Mr. Burton could really represent, and which no one even in the country of its creation could represent half so well. It is a masterpiece of histrionic portraiture, beautifully true even to the mos delicate tint and shade. In the scene v here he doubtfully insinuates to Lady Autora Walmsley love for her, nothing could be more playfully reguish than the look with which he gradually stole the desired conviction on his subject, and it elicited unbounded laughter and applause. In the closing scere, too, where he tells the story of the education of the boy, there was an honest pride in the recital and a manly emotion which touched every heart. We shoply mention these few features in a picture worthy to stand by the many other wonderful pieces of art of this great master.

Mrs. Howard was, we are happy to say, more natural and easy in her portrayal of the young loving girl than we had yet seen her. She gave to the character an airy joyousness and graceful vivacity, which, wit her personal charms, made her personation quite a delight. In Mrs. Parker we saw a similar happy improvement, and particularly in the last act she played with much natural grace and excellence. Or Mr. Moore's Joe Wethers we need only say that it is fit to hang as a companion picture to Mr. Burton's Ripstone, and we shall not weaken the compliment by another word. Mrs. Hughes was, as usual, good. Mr. Brad-ley, as Cooley, was too hard and labored. A little oil en the hinges of his elecution would be a soothing relief. Mr. Perry was too recklessly toileted in the first two acts for the part he played.

The play may be pronounced a decided success, to which, doubtless, the acting considerably contributed. The second act was a vast improvement on the first, which were heavy in many parts, and the th pertionate improvement on the second. The piece was framed with some scenic pretension, the opening perspective in the third act being entitled to commen-

At the close, Mr. Burton, in obedience to a general all, came forward and announced, amid loud acclamation, the piece for performance every night until further potice.

NEW INVENTIONS.

LIVERNOBE'S BARREL MACHINERY .- It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate how many millions of kegs, easks, barrels, butts, hogsheads, &c., in all their varieties, are annually required throughout the world. It has been said of the Chinese, whose skill in executing other impossibilities in wood is unapproachable, that they can make anything except a barrel; but throughout the rest of the civilized world we believe common consent agrees with the experience of ages in demandng for general packing purposes precisely the qualities found in these constructions, i. e., convenient size for handling, roundness for rolling, projecting chimes to be seized in hoisting, and a swelled bilge to allow of rightening by driving the hoops. Economy demands that the whole shall be of wood in separate pieces; but a due regard to efficiency and tightness requires a high degree of perfection in the workmanship. To faifill all these conditions by machinery, and manufac-ture perfect burrels in any other manner than by the cooper's tools and the cresset five, has come to be con-sidered almost an impossibility. Machines for sawing out a form tolerably approximating to that of a stave have been put in use with good success for some pur passes; and a powerful engine for lating off large shavings or chaps in just the form desired has astonished the curious at all our fairs, and both these, with many others, have contributed their quota to the immens number of hooped and headed cases which inclose the comber of hooped and headed cases which include the fleur, nee, bears, fruit and "sundries" in transporta-tion or storage in our wildly-extended country. But the importance of tolerably tight and well-made bar-rels for flour is plainly apparent in every warehouse where the waste of the "double extra, "famey, "superfine" material can be observed, and the emplayment of barrels absolutely water-light, by preserving the flour from damage, would under many of constances add a large percentage to its value. To hand made barrels generally used for good flour cost in the State from 22 to 42 cents each, and in many milling localities as high as 60 cents; while barrels made sufficiently tight for containing oil are sold at nearly or quite five cents for each gallon of cubical A machine, or rather set of machines, designed for

the purpose of manufacturing the parts of a barrel with perfection equalling or excelling that of hand-labor, THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

The Harbor Commissioners continued their daily sessions yesterday. In the statements made before the Commissioners, it was suggested by several that all steamboats landing at New-York on the East River side be compelled to land above Corlears Hook, and that those landing on the North River side land above Hammond street. It was claimed that under such Hammond street. It was claimed that under such regulations large vessels of over a thousand tuns burden, from foreign ports, now excluded from the lower

ment depends in a high degree on the perfection of the planing machine previously employed upon the stuff, a secies of machinery of which the powers are well un derstood, and therefore may be passed over very

"shaped" by a process somewhat analogous to the

steaming and bending in common use, or perhaps still more to the slop timber bending about which some noise was made a few years since, but which, like the elect ric telegraph in the country legislator's grave opinion, would do well enough for small burdles, but never for large packages." In one vitally important point, however, it differs from any such process, and that is its estantarcons action. The bending is accomplished in a twinkling by passing the flat sawed stave, after smoothing it in a Woodworth's planing machine and exposure to a mixture of air and steam at about 3100 Fah , through a series of some half dozen pairs of slowly revolving rollers, to theped and disposed as to curl it both edge wise and endwise, and at the same time slightly compress and fill its pores. The wood slightly straightens itself again as it leaves the rolls, and then retains its form under all circumstances with a very commendable pertinacity. The previous sawing of the stuff is done as usual by circular saws, and the seasening by a few hours' exposure in a suitable kiln. The previous planing having reduced the staff to an uniform thickness, the only remaining operations of interest are heads, beveling the chines, and jointing or planing the edges. These operations are all performed by the same machine, each stave being separately champed in a horizontally swirging frame, an operation which springs it into its correct form, whatever may be the tendency of its own elasticity. This clamping is performed very rapidly by a single movement of a lever operated by hard; and by urging the frame first against a rapid'y working vertical plane one side, and then against a similar planing device on the other, the edges are jointed with perfect smoothness, and in the perfect varying bevel desired, while the operations of rozing, sawing off, and champering at each end, are done by circular cutters revolving on a vertical shaft, past which the stave is compelled to move in th rarsition. The heads are turned in a lathe, being chucked in as many separate pieces as desired, by a very simple and familiar arrangement.

In the size ordinarily wrought sixteen staves of equal sists of one shaper, one head cutter, and four jointing machines. The shaping is perfermed at the rate of twenty staves, or 1; barrels per minute. The whole operation is so conducted that eight men and ircumstances, the staves and heads for about four hundred barrels a day, at a cost of about six cents per barrel, to which an amount, varying with the location, from 4) to sixteen cents should be added for the expense of the lumber, and about ten cents for hoops and putting

The mill described is in Cambridge, Mass., and has, we learn, been in constant operation since November last, producing barrels which have excited universal admiration is all the distant quarters to which they have been sent; serving as a kind of traveling agent, hardly equaled by the ever-powerful press, for unring the more extensive diffusion of this machinery in every quarter of our country and of the world.

LONDON CLIQUES AND COTERIES.

From The Idler (Magorine.)

If I were an enterprising publisher—which I amglad to say I am not—I would bring out a Biographical Dictionary, in opposition to Mr. Bogue's capital collection of recipiccal puffs, the "Men of the Time," and I would call my set "The Failures." Dr. Johnson remarked, when pressed to give some account of his early struggles, when he led an economical life about town, "Sr, there is nothing interesting in the annals of poverty." This is not altogether true. We like to hear of Cuesar in the Queen's Bench of the period; of Napoleon One in an attic; of Napoleon Three in the pit of the Opera, London; of Mr. Lemon in trade, aminably distributing pleasant half and half, and of similar antecedents in the early careers of other great personages. What are the reasons why you find in London so many highly respectable Failures? Not soung, aspiring, eventually winning Failures, but naddle-aged, not imaginative, and never likely to be anything but—Failures? Town is bounded by The Towns.

n isdic-aged, not imaginative, and never usely anything but—Failures?

As "London" enlarges, the "town" more and more contracts itself. Town is bounded by The Times effice on the east, the Princese's Theater on the north, the Garrick Club on the west, and Westminster Bridge on the south. In our epoch, verybody sees everybody, and may know everybody. The clubs have so organized society that the classes who constitute town—polificians, artists, actors, men of literature and longualism, and longers—live in public. Inevitably, town-politicians, artists, actors, men of literature and journalism, and loungers—live in public. Inevitably, therefore, "the amenities of social life," to a great extent, get into the literature and the journalism, to the great deteriorization of that healthy offensiveness which should distinguish rigorous critics and sound commentators. Not that you feel—that would be absurd—any refurence to attack your friend, and to be caudid about your acquaintance. You might do this, and still, when you get to the club, grin the Christian grin to the victim, and go properly through what De Foe calles—

Those greetings where no kindness is, And all the dreary intercourse of daily life."

But you restrain yourself, in the conviction that the victim would hear who "did it." In the architecture of Pall-mall there is the Dionysius-ear arrangement Clubable people must talk, and talk about persons, no things, and in the vehemence of London gossip every thing comes out. Clubs are clearing houses for dealer thing comes out. Clubs are clearing houses for dealers in runors, and you have no choice, if you would keep a pleasant position in the place, but to settle your accounts with the rest. You, therefore, hear everything, and you tell everything, and everything becomes known to everybody. And, consequently, we have not heard of the prophet of the satirist for some period; the prophet does not want to be blackballed, and the satirist likes society in the smoking-room. The advances of civilization, in this way, and the development of the railway system, have rendered Coventry at tainable with frightful facility. The railway people, who are plentiful at the Deformed Club, contribute a tree pass with pleasure.

If you examine that well-known palladium, our free

tsinable with frightful facility. The railway people, who are plentifid at the Deformed Clab, contribute a free pass with pleasure.

If you examine that well-known palladium, our free press, you will find that the freedom is limited to being severe and accurate about big personages only. There is not the least freedom for fair dealing with the small personage, with petty offenses. We glory that our Times can revite our Prime Minister, but can any friend of the Prime Minister find a medium for saying anything about the personal of The Times? The monomous in journalism has its advantages for the public but the responsible clifter is a known man, and shell be held by the men whom he personally accounts let resembly account to the press of no avail to them they are he libeled, but better they not their partisans can deal with the libeler. Matters may be changing with the cheap press movement, the latter down a singlet menopoly but, until the other day, in London, there was but one journal—all the rest were its satellites, revolving, but, also test circulating around it. They all hated the big journal, but they nearly all flattered it, imitated it, took great affectionate at their admiration of, and sympathy with, one another; an unanteral necessity forces them to keep tegether, includential efforteringly, the palpable existince of the notorous elder brother notwith are affectionate in their admiration of, and sympathy with, one another; an unuatural necessity forces them to keep together, and to dinulate fraterially, the palpable existence of the notorious elder brother notwithstanding. The evil of three gentlemen, each writing a column per diem—en no account will the British hewspaper have a leading article less or more than one column in length—gavening England anosymously, was felt by all in the land, and by nore more than other gentlemen, also writing the superstitions columns day, but as governing England therewith. Yet as his payer to be bishops, the three gentlemen were endured by all the clever fellows, because all the rectors hope to be bishops, the three gentlemen were endured by all the clever fellows, because every clever fellow calculated on becoming one of the mysterious Trumvirate. Woe, accordingly, to the "outsider" who indicated his unfitness for discipline by any ourrage on the scalventensifies which forwanted newspaper cliquery.

Ent the Three, though it was wrong that they should have the irresponsible Government of England, were at my rate Englad—national. Pernaps their incentive to neiffect independence was that it point, in their case, to be impartially insident—to-shay to Lord Derby, and vesterday to Lord John Russell, and the day before to Lord Pelmerston—in turn, again, caressing all these statemers into at least, it is certain that they wrote abreast of facts, and praised and consured with the feeling of the notion. A better sort of clique that, than we found at other printing offices of London, and therefore "national" journals. Of the two largest or column morning papers of London, it was always to-tireable that No. I was grossly immorel, and No. 2

charing moraing papers of London, it was always to-coloring moraing papers of London, it was always to-ticeable that No. 1 was grossly immoral, and No. 2 passionately induceus. No. 2 was inspired by the mitgel genius of Sir Benjamin Hall and Dr. Cum mag, on behalf of the first, the editor was in favor of

a considerable extension of democratic rights and the maintenance in power of Lord Palmerston—the most intense and unaffected aristocrat that ever ruled us British cancalle; and at the instigation of the second, the editor brought out perpetual second editions, warning us to be on our guard against the Pope, and to look up the Apocalypse Going on to Nos. 3, 4 and 5, you found less and less representation of England in the daily papers. If you would exhaust the language. S, you found ess and less representation of England in the daily papers. If you would exhaust the language, questing now and then French and Latin enough to show you were far superior to your reader, in favor of the Wohnto-Abbey conspiracy against Great Britain and Ireland. No. 3 would welcome your letters, your speeches, or your articles. No. 4 would ignore you, or else slander you, unless you made it thoroughly understood that you adored Louis Napoleon; and No. 5 was the agent in England of W. B., an illiterate and ill-reputed ex-waster, in caricatuaing, to the dismay of Europe and ruin of Tooles, the principles and policy of a "great Conservative party." Decent men kept out of journalism; of if a sensible but decayed scholar or wit, being utterly ineapable of any other trade, turned to the task of enlightening the public, he made it known that his later was a free one—being qualified thus, by the total absence of all prejudice, to take impartial views. So, the late Sam Philipps, a sublime specimen of the class, pocketed his salary as leading article-writer of the Merning Hernid, when the Morning Hernid was the organ of the Derby Ministry, and then walked across Fleet street and wrote a sketch of Mr. Disraelf for The Tomes, which set all London aghast, it was so virulent and vindictive. I know others, gentlemen not born in Swiss Cantons, and not Jewish cosmopolites, who on Menday write that the Whisiy were always right, and on Tuesday that the Tories were never wrong. I remember one of these gentlemen glorying in his disastrous dexterity. "I had to praise Bulwer's book in The Weekly Wheep."

And when the clique ism of the press is looked into, it may be secertained that the influence of the family connection begins to operate. There are such things as herefoldary editorships. Barristers complain that they have to marry solicitors' daughters before they get business. Rising authors and rising journalists are beginning to see the expediency of marrying the publisher's daughter or the manager's sister. I hear of daily papers. If you would exhaust the language,

at liberty to show that the King of Prussia, because he is understood to prefer champingne in pleasant quantity to gin and water in excess, ought to be decounced, week after week, as a sot and a fool. But—ware retailation, O King, on the private life of Punck.

I need scarcely ask, why Mr. Dickens does not succeed in his storm of the Literary Fund!—why the Literary Guild was laid by, after its Thespian it incrary through the best provincial hotels of England! I, like most of my educated countrymen, an one of the "unknown friends" of that great humorist, who owe to bis gening and to its preductions much alleviation of

"unknown friends" of that great humorist, who owe to his genius and to its productions much alleviation of a life passed in a country possessed by a used-up race of imbeelle old leads. I think that he has impressed his countrymen with a pleasant conviction that his honor is as indubitable as his genius, and that, had he no legic, his exquisite human sympathies would serve to save him from any considerable wrong course. Yet, he may rely upon it, the literary class, and other classes generally, were all very glad that even Mr. Morekton Milnes beat him at the Literary Fund meeting. Peaks district his clique. Get a republic of letclasses generally, were all very glad that even Mr. Monckton Milnes beat him at the Literary Fund meeting. People distrust his clique. Get a republic of letters, if possible: but it is telt that it is better to give Lord Larsdowne the government of the Literary Fund than to exchange him for the peers the cliques would at once create. Lord Bradbury, and the Marquis of Evans, and so on. Mr. Dickens is quite powerful enough, so it is. He gets all the credit for all the admirable articles in his agreeable periodical, so that the country generally regards him as a prodigiously feeund man of genius, just as the lady imagined that her husband, because he went down to Printinghouse-square every night, wrote the whole of The Times that was landed on her breakfast-table next morning, Mr. Dickens's clique consists of eminent gentlemen who happen to man all the other principal periodicals and papers, so that he has the whole press of the metropolis at his feet, resolute on susking all honest criticism of him or his friends. He has all these adorers, because the shrine is the real thing—which really sometimes happens. He is not to be held accountable for their secretive and exclusive cliquery; if the valet coes into absurd ecctasies, that is put the hero's fault, their secretive and exclusive cliquery; if the valet goes into absurd costasies, that is not the hero's fault, who could afford to be worshipped with serene, easy and unjealens acjurations and hallchijahs. We will give him autocracy at the Laterary Fund, with the best heart in the world; but we would rather not have

give him autocracy at the Laterary Fund, with the best, heart in the world; but we would rather not have almoners in his suite.

Most of the Failures you meet with wear beards, and smake short pipes, and borrow your Madie copy of Roskin. They are artists. Tkey will tell you that the Royal Academy is a clique. The "last new Society of Water-Celorists suggests the artists' perpetual protests against cliques in London. Portland Galleries, and other distinct collections of the works of the Failures, he will got believe that Eastlake is an artist, are conother distinct collections of the works of the Failures, who will not believe that Eastiske is an artist, are constantly breaking out in the nomal wilds of the top of Regent street and Newman street; few people going because Eastiske has managed "Society," and the result being that Failures are literally driven to paint good pictures sold as old masters. I also know a great number of actors who would be blackballed at the Garrick, because they play as well as most of the managers—the managers now a days being all actors, and taking care to be best in the troupe they hire; being very friendly with the "critics," who never by any chance now a days criticise, which is a pity, for you don't believe them when they say a piece is good; don't go chance how a days criticise, which is a pity, for you don't believe them when they say a piece is good; don't go and often miss a hearty evening—even sometimes at the Princess's. I know architects—who have ideas and get business, too, not withstanding,—whom The Builder will not notice, because the The Builder is a close.

But it is all in harmony with our national character.

ELECTION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER - Last night the lection for Chief Engineer of the Williamsburgh Fire Department took place, which resulted in the reelection of the present incumbent, Mr. C. C. Talbot. The

following is the vote: C. C. Talbot. S. K. Hogget. Ergine Co. No. 1.
Engine Co. No. 2.
Engine Co. No. 3.
Engine Co. No. 4. (estimated)...
Engine Co. No. 5.
Engine Co. No. 5.
Engine Co. No. 5.
Engine Co. No. 7.
Engine Co. No. 7.
Engine Co. No. 7.
Engine Co. No. 9.
Engine Co. No. 1.
Engine Co. No. 11.
Engine Co. No. 11. Es gine Co. No. 1.
Pragine Co. No. 1.
Pragine Co. No. 13.
Hose Co. No. 15.
Hose Co. No. 2.
Hose Co. No. 2.
Hose Co. No. 3.
Hose Co. No. 4.
Hose St. Ladder Co. No. 1.
Hock and Ladder Co. No. 2.
Hock and Ladder Co. No. 3.
Bucket Co. No. 1.

Mr. Talbot - majority over Mr. Hogget, as near as ould be ascertained last night, was 291

DESPRIATE FIGHT. -- Yesterday afternoon two men stred Francis Fisher and John Welsh got into a fight named Francis Fisher and sould vessil got into a light together, while on board an old craft lying at the foot of Clarksen-st., N. R., and Welsh was pushed over-board by his adversary. The latter, however, also fell into the dock, and while in the water the fight was renewed by Fisher, who seized Weish's nesse between his teeth and nearly bit it off, after which he enleavored to drown him by pushing him headforemost under a raft. Fisher's wife also selzed a large club, and with it attempted to strike Welsh, but failed. The parties were taken out of the water, and Fisher in mediately went before Justice Davidson and swore out a warrant for assault and battery against Welsh, but before it was served the magistrate learned that Welsh was the injured party, and he detained Fisher for examination. Welsh, after being taken from the water was conducted to the Ninth Ward Station-House, where his wounded nose was drossed.

The Second Marriage, by CHARLES BURDETT, is a marative of domestic life, founded on scenes of actual occurrence in this city, and presenting a lively illustration of the esprices of fortune in metropolitan life.

AN UNGRATERUL THIER.-Thomas Egan, an Irish-AN UNGRATEFUL THIEF.—Thomas Egan, an Irish-n an who has lorg been a suppeater at the expense of the Third and Fifth Ward Relief Associations, was yesterday ar-rested for stealing two iron canddrons worth \$98, belonging to the Association, which all Winter kept him from treering and starving, he heng too largy to work for a living. In order to get starving, he heng too largy to work for a living. In order to get poscession of the canddrons he knocked them to pieces, and poscession of the canddrons he knocked them to pieces, and then carried them to the shop of Bernand Boyle, to whom he soil othern for a trifle. He confessed his guilt, and was locked up in the Tombs for trial.